

**In the claims:**

Please delete claims 2-4 and 19.

5 Please amend claims 1, 5, 12, and 18 as follows:

1. (currently amended) A motion-picture-experts group (MPEG) decoder comprising:

10 a unified VLD/IQ stage having a variable-length decoder (VLD) and a inverse-quantizer (IQ), that outputs from the inverse-quantizer non-predicted discrete cosine transform (DCT) coefficients, the non-predicted DCT coefficients not adjusted for AC prediction of coefficients, the unified VLD/IQ stage not performing AC prediction of coefficients;

15 an inverse DCT transformer, receiving DCT coefficients, for performing an inverse discrete cosine transform on the DCT coefficients to generate pixels for a current block;

20 a mux supplying the DCT coefficients to the inverse DCT transformer, the mux selecting the non-predicted DCT coefficients from the unified VLD/IQ stage when AC prediction is not performed, but selecting predicted DCT coefficients for a first row or a first column in the current block when AC prediction is performed;

a coefficient store, coupled to receive the DCT coefficients from the mux, for storing DCT coefficients for prior blocks as stored DCT coefficients; and

25 a post-IQ calculator, receiving the stored DCT coefficients from the coefficient store, and receiving the non-predicted DCT coefficients from the inverse-quantizer in the unified VLD/IQ stage, for generating the predicted DCT coefficients to the mux by performing post-inverse-quantizer AC prediction;

wherein the unified VLD/IQ stage sends quantized DCT coefficients from the variable-length decoder directly to the inverse-quantizer without outputting the quantized DCT coefficients;

30 wherein the stored DCT coefficients in the coefficient store are non-quantized DCT coefficients;

wherein the current block is block N, wherein N is a positive integer;

wherein a prior block is an above block N-L when DCT coefficients for the first row of the current block are AC predicted, wherein L is a number of blocks in a image-row of a video frame;

wherein the prior block is an immediately prior block N-1 when DCT coefficients for the first column of the current block are AC predicted;

wherein the post-IQ calculator comprises:

a current Q-subtractor that receives the current quantization parameter sent to the inverse-quantizer for the current block and receives the non-predicted DCT coefficients from the inverse-quantizer, for generating current corrected coefficients;

a prior Q-subtractor that receives the stored quantization parameter and the stored DCT coefficients from the coefficient store for a prior block, for generating first prior corrected coefficients;

a divider/multiplier, receiving the first prior corrected coefficients from the prior Q-subtractor, for dividing and multiplying by the current quantization parameter to generate adjusted prior coefficients;

an adder, coupled to the current Q-subtractor, for adding the current corrected coefficients with the adjusted prior coefficients to generate combined coefficients;  
and

a final combiner, coupled to the adder, for combining the current quantization parameter with the combined coefficients to generate the predicted DCT coefficients to the mux;

whereby the quantized DCT coefficients are not used for AC prediction but the non-quantized DCT coefficients to the inverse DCT transformer are used for AC prediction;  
and whereby prior blocks for AC prediction are above blocks and immediately prior blocks, and

whereby AC prediction is performed on DCT coefficients input to the inverse DCT transformer after the inverse-quantizer.

2-4. (canceled)

5. (currently amended) The MPEG decoder of ~~claim 4~~ wherein of claim 1 wherein the divider/multiplier comprises:

an integer divider, receiving the first prior corrected coefficients from the prior Q-subtractor, for dividing by the current quantization parameter to generate second prior corrected coefficients;  
a multiplier, receiving the second prior corrected coefficients from the integer divider, for multiplying by the current quantization parameter to generate the adjusted prior coefficients.

6. (original) The MPEG decoder of claim 5 wherein the final combiner comprises:  
an odd generator, receiving the current quantization parameter, for rounding the current quantization parameter to an odd value to generate an odd quantization parameter;  
and

a final adder that adds the odd quantization parameter to double the combined coefficients when the combined coefficient is positive, but subtracts the odd quantization parameter from the combined coefficients when the combined coefficient is negative, to generate the predicted DCT coefficients.

7. (original) The MPEG decoder of claim 6 wherein the current and prior Q-subtractor each comprise:

an odd generator, receiving a quantization parameter, for rounding the quantization parameter to an odd value to generate an odd quantization parameter;  
a subtractor that subtracts the odd quantization parameter from a coefficient when the coefficient is positive, but adds the odd quantization parameter to the coefficient when the coefficient is negative; and  
a divider that divides an output of the subtractor by two.

8. (original) The MPEG decoder of claim 7 wherein the coefficient store also receives the current quantization parameter, the coefficient store storing quantization parameters for prior blocks and outputting the stored quantization parameter.

9. (original) The MPEG decoder of claim 8 further comprising:

a parser receiving a MPEG-encoded bit-stream, for parsing the MPEG-encoded bit-stream for segments to send to the variable-length decoder for decoding into the quantized DCT coefficients for a current block;

5 wherein the parser extracts an AC prediction flag for the current block from the bit-stream;

wherein the mux selects as the DCT coefficients to the inverse DCT transformer the predicted DCT coefficients for a first row or a first column in the current block when the AC prediction flag indicates that AC prediction is to be performed;

10 the mux selecting the non-predicted DCT coefficients from the unified VLD/IQ stage when the AC prediction flag indicates that AC prediction is not performed.

10. (original) The MPEG decoder of claim 2 wherein the current block contains 64 pixels in 8 rows and 8 columns represented by 64 DCT coefficients.

15

11. (original) The MPEG decoder of claim 2 wherein a first coefficient in the first row and in the first column is not AC predicted.

12. (currently amended) A computer-implemented method for decoding

20 compressed video comprising:

parsing an encoded bit-stream for an AC prediction flag for a current block;

sending a current portion of the encoded bit-stream for the current block to a unified stage;

in the unified stage, decoding the current portion of the encoded bit-stream with a

25 variable-length decoder to generate quantized discrete cosine transform (DCT) coefficients;

in the unified stage, performing inverse-quantization on the quantized DCT coefficients using a current quantization parameter for the current block to generate unified-stage output coefficients;

30 selecting as selected coefficients the unified-stage output coefficients for input to an inverse transformer when the AC prediction flag is false;

generating pixels for the current block from the selected coefficients by performing an

inverse discrete cosine transform;

displaying the pixels for the current block to a user on a display device;

storing the selected coefficients for a first row and for a first column as stored

5 coefficients;

storing the current quantization parameter as a stored quantization parameter;

generating predicted coefficients for the first row or for the first column when the AC

prediction flag is true by combining the unified-stage output coefficients, the

current quantization parameter, a stored quantization parameter and stored

10 coefficients for a prior block to emulate AC prediction; and

selecting as selected coefficients the predicted coefficients for input to the inverse

transformer for the first row or for the first column when the AC prediction flag is  
true,

whereby AC prediction is performed after inverse-quantization.

15

13. (original) The computer-implemented method of claim 12 wherein the prior block is  
an immediately prior block to the current block when the first column is AC  
predicted;

wherein the prior block is prior block immediately above the current block when the first

20 row is AC predicted.

14. (original) The computer-implemented method of claim 12 wherein generating  
predicted coefficients comprises:

generating a current difference from the unified-stage output coefficients and the current

25 quantization parameter;

generating a prior difference from the stored coefficients and the stored quantization  
parameter;

combining the current difference and the prior difference and multiplying by two to  
generate a combined difference; and

30 adjusting the combined difference with the current quantization parameter to generate the  
predicted coefficients.

15. (original) The computer-implemented method of claim 14 wherein generating the current difference for each coefficient comprises:

rounding the current quantization parameter to an odd number to generate an odd current

5 quantization parameter;

subtracting the odd current quantization parameter from a unified-stage coefficient that is one of the unified-stage output coefficients when the unified-stage coefficient is positive, and adding the unified-stage coefficient to the odd current quantization parameter when the unified-stage coefficient is negative;

10 wherein generating the prior difference for each coefficient comprises:

rounding the stored quantization parameter to an odd number to generate an odd prior quantization parameter;

subtracting the odd prior quantization parameter from a stored coefficient that is one of the stored coefficients when the stored coefficient is positive, and adding the stored coefficient to the odd prior quantization parameter when the stored

15 coefficient is negative.

16. (original) The computer-implemented method of claim 15 wherein generating the prior difference for each coefficient further comprises:

20 adjusting the prior difference by multiplying and integer-dividing by the current quantization parameter.

17. (original) The computer-implemented method of claim 16 wherein adjusting the combined difference with the current quantization parameter to generate the predicted coefficients comprises:

25 rounding the current quantization parameter to an odd number to generate an odd current quantization parameter;

subtracting the odd current quantization parameter from a combined difference when the combined difference is negative, and adding the combined difference to the odd current quantization parameter when the combined difference is

30 positive.

18. (currently amended) A computer-program product comprising:  
a computer-usable medium having computer-readable program code means embodied  
therein for decoding and AC-predicted video bit-stream, the computer-readable  
5 program code means in the computer-program product comprising:  
parser means for parsing an encoded bit-stream for an AC prediction flag for a current  
block and for extracting a current portion of the bit-stream for the current block;  
unified stage means for decoding the current portion of the bit-stream with a variable-  
length decoder to generate quantized discrete cosine transform (DCT)  
10 coefficients, and for inverse-quantizing the quantized DCT coefficients with a  
current quantization parameter for the current block to generate unified-stage  
output coefficients;  
inverse transform means for generating pixels for the current block from selected  
coefficients by performing an inverse discrete cosine transform;  
15 multiplex means, coupled to supply the selected coefficients to the inverse transform  
means, for selecting as the selected coefficients the unified-stage output  
coefficients when the AC prediction flag is false, and for selecting as selected  
coefficients predicted coefficients for a first row or for a first column when the  
AC prediction flag is true,  
20 storage means for storing the selected coefficients for the first row and for the first  
column as stored coefficients and for storing the current quantization parameter as  
a stored quantization parameter; and  
prediction means for generating the predicted coefficients for the first row or for the first  
column when the AC prediction flag is true by combining the unified-stage output  
25 coefficients, the current quantization parameter, a stored quantization parameter  
and stored coefficients for a prior block to emulate AC prediction;  
wherein the prediction means further comprises:  
current difference means for generating a current difference from the unified-stage output  
coefficients and the current quantization parameter;  
30 prior difference means for generating a prior difference from the stored coefficients and  
the stored quantization parameter;

combining means for combining the current difference and the prior difference to  
generate a combined difference; and  
adjust means for adjusting the combined difference with the current quantization  
parameter to generate the predicted coefficients.

5 whereby AC prediction is performed after inverse-quantization.

19. (canceled)

20. (original) The computer-program product of claim 18 wherein the current difference  
10 means further comprises:

first round means for rounding the current quantization parameter to an odd number to  
generate an odd current quantization parameter;

first subtract means for subtracting the odd current quantization parameter from a unified-  
stage coefficient that is one of the unified-stage output coefficients when the  
15 unified-stage coefficient is positive, and adding the unified-stage coefficient to the  
odd current quantization parameter when the unified-stage coefficient is negative;

first divide means for dividing an output of the first subtract means by two;

wherein the prior difference means further comprises:

second round means for rounding the prior quantization parameter to an odd number to  
20 generate an odd prior quantization parameter;

second subtract means for subtracting the odd prior quantization parameter from a stored  
coefficient that is one of the stored coefficients when the stored coefficient is  
positive, and adding the stored coefficient to the odd prior quantization parameter  
when the stored coefficient is negative;

25 second divide means for dividing an output of the second subtract means by two.